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coming up to the required standard of knowledge in any class are likely to be respectable enough, with regard to other conditions of admission, to associate with other children." That is most gratifying information, and we hope it has come to the knowledge of the San Francisco school authorities. Meanwhile the government suit is going on, to test the legal question whether the treaty with Japan has been violated by the segregation of the Japanese pupils in San Francisco.

Asiatic Invasion!

State Senator Marc Anthony of San Francisco has introduced into the California legislature two bills to encourage interest in citizen soldiery and national defense, so-called. One of the bills is to promote enlistment in the regular army and navy, and the other for the establishment of rifle corps for the public school boys. The inducement offered by the bill for enlistment in the army and navy is the payment by the State of a bonus of one dollar per month to all persons enlisting, with twenty per cent. increase in time of war. That is truly a marvelous inducement to free American men! Twelve dollars a year in time of peace, and fourteen dollars and forty cents a year when the poor fellows go out to become "food for powder!" How many sensible Californians does he suppose it will attract? Rifle corps in the public schools he considers as necessary as classes in spelling and long division. The argument for all this is one with which we are familiar here in the East, in reference to certain European countries. The Pacific coast is in danger of an invasion, an "Asiatic invasion." The "invasion" will fall first upon California and Californians, and they must "be prepared for it." Senator Anthony says that he is "not an alarmist." He does "not believe in raising the cry of an imminent 'yellow peril' or in sounding platitudes on the great 'Mongol horde.'" But his action in presenting and pushing these bills discredits his assertions. He is afraid of something. It is a "contingency." The remote possibility of an invasion has so disturbed his sense of security that he wishes immediately to have more men in the navy, and to have all the California boys put to practising rifle shooting, that when this far-away "contingency" does come, they may be ready to shoot it straight between the eyes. If Senator Anthony were not an over-serious man, he could not look himself in the face in a glass without roaring with laughter at the thought that such groundless absurdities had ever developed in his head. An "Asiatic invasion," across the wide Pacific, eight thousand miles from any possible base of supplies, against a mighty country of eighty millions of people, whom they reckon their best friends!

Zionism a Backward Step.

Rabbi Fleischer of Boston does not believe that "Zionism" is a movement that promises to solve the Jewish question. On the contrary, he holds that it is a backward step and out

of harmony with the growing international spirit of the time. At a reception and banquet at the Hotel Somerset tendered last month to Dr. Lewin of Russia, who was a member of the Douma, and is in this country to awaken interest in the persecuted Jews of Russia, and is also conducting a propaganda in favor of Zionism, Dr. Fleischer, taking exception to Dr. Lewin's remarks, said:

"Though Zionism interests me, I do not believe in it nor accept it as a solution of the so-called 'Jewish question.' It seems to me to answer the question by running away from it. Also I regret to see any section of Jews contemplate a backward step. That would be my interpretation of Zionism. The Jewish nation died nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and since that day the Jew has been a symbol of the human family's tendency to cosmopolitanism. Nationalism is a phase of human organization on the way to that world citizenship which will some day be the commonplace type. Herein the Jew's position in the world has been unconsciously prophetic. Nationality is not a final fact. Indeed, already there is not only a growing international spirit, but a government of the world by public opinion. Upon the growth of such a spirit and power, informed with goodwill and justice, I confidently rely for settlement not only of the 'Jewish question,' but of all the other complicated problems of mankind."

This view of Dr. Fleischer seems to us to be well grounded. If the Jews were set up in Palestine or elsewhere as an independent nation, the hostility and friction between them and other races would probably be accentuated thereby and made more difficult to eradicate. The day of race separation has gone by; that of race intermingling and friendly association is upon us, and the sweep of this new tide in human affairs ought not to be in the least arrested.

Brevities.

... Mr. Bryce, the new British Ambassador to this country, speaking at the annual dinner of the Gladstone Club at Newcastle-on-Tyne on January 15, said that he was sure there was no task to which a man might be more willing to devote what remained to him of life than that of trying to cement the tie of friendship, already so strong, which bound us with our great daughter and sister people beyond the seas. [Applause.] He was reminded by the name of Mr. Gladstone of his experience in regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims. The first time that he had the honor of speaking to Mr. Gladstone was in the autumn of 1870, when he had for the first time visited the United States, and when he was struck by the danger to both countries caused by the state of irritation that existed in the United States with regard to the Alabama claims. He asked Mr. Gladstone's son, who was an Oxford friend of his, whether he could see Mr. Gladstone to tell him of what he had observed in the United States. Mr. Gladstone kindly received him alone, and gave him a long interview, and laid before him a most interesting statement of his views about our policy towards America, and assured him, when he told him what he had seen, that there was nothing

which had long been dearer to his heart than that there should be perfectly good and friendly relations with this country.

. . . Preparations for the Hague Conference are going on through diplomatic channels. Frederick de Martens has been sent by the Russian government to the European capitals to discuss the question of the date and also of the program. The exact date does not seem yet to have been fixed, but the latest dispatches say that it will probably be in June. The matter of the program rests still in some uncertainty, particularly in regard to the subject of limitation of armaments. Some of the governments seemed disinclined to have the subject considered, though Professor de Martens says that the Czar's government is not opposed to it provided the other governments wish it. It will of course lie within the power of the Conference to vote to take up the subject, even if no agreement can be reached in advance. We still believe that it will be impossible for the Conference to dodge the issue. There is too great a public demand to be ignored. Memorials, resolutions and private letters in great numbers continue to be forwarded to our government in support of the five propositions of the Interparliamentary Union for the program of the Conference.

. . . It will be gratifying to all peace workers everywhere to learn that the French government has appointed Baron d'Estournelles de Constant one of the French representatives to the coming Hague Conference. Senator d'Estournelles has no superior and but few equals among the public men of Europe as a promoter of international friendship and peace. It is the fitting thing to send such men to the Hague Conference, instead of diplomats who are conspicuous for their ignorance of the subject or their indifference to it.

. . . *Maxwell's Talisman* says that, "There is something really humiliating to the patriotic pride of any one who can see into the future, to watch the growth of the craze for militarism that seems to be developing into a national mania, while Congress pays not the slightest heed to the perpetuation of our forest resources, but is apparently in league with those who are greedily grabbing the remnants of our splendid public forests under the timber and stone act, which Congress refuses to repeal."

. . . Mr. H. C. Phillips, Secretary of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, has just published, for the Mohonk Conference members and others, a valuable booklet entitled "Significant Facts and Pertinent Suggestions Concerning the Hague Conferences," a "Brief Presentation of an Urgent Duty Imposed on all Friends of International Arbitration and Peace." Copies may be had by addressing Mr. Phillips at Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

. . . George T. Angell, president of the American Humane Education Society, the great friend of dumb animals, expresses his hearty approval of the five subjects suggested by the American Peace Society and other organizations for the program of the Second Hague Conference. Personally, he says, he would like to see the Conference consider how every child in the schools may be taught that "war is hell," and why "war is hell." The Hague Conference will perhaps never take this subject up, but the national and state educational authorities

will do so, and it will not be many years before the school children are given right ideas on the subject.

. . . The *Ohio State Journal*, speaking of the recent opposition in the Reichstag to the further development of German militarism, says: "As education, industry, Christianity advance, the feeling grows less and less among the people that war is needed. And so there is opposition in all nations against the aggrandizement of armies and navies."

. . . *Unity* (Chicago), speaking in strong approval of the protest against the perversion of the Jamestown Exposition to the glorification of militarism, says: "It is one of the paradoxes of our times that the opening years of the twentieth century, with its joy in science, its widening acquaintance with the religious traditions and spiritual wealths of the world, with the growth of international spirit and the development of an interest in universal religion, is also marked with an immense increase in the enginery of war, an unparalleled amplification of the armies and navies of the world."

. . . The initial meeting of the Board of Trustees of President Roosevelt's Nobel Prize Foundation for Industrial Peace took place January 28, at the office of Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is one of the trustees. The others present were Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States; Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture; Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, representing capital, and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, representing labor. Steps were taken for the permanent organization of the Board of Trustees. An act of incorporation will be asked from Congress, the trustees being named as incorporators.

. . . On January 13 a protocol was signed at Buenos Ayres between representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay, agreeing to submit the boundary dispute between them to the arbitration of the President of Argentina. He will delimit the territory in dispute and maintain the *status quo* until the matter is definitely settled. The cablegram says that the Argentine government guarantees fulfillment of the protocol.

. . . At his inauguration as president of Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal., on the 29th of October last, John Willis Baer, LL.D., said:

"Because ours is a Christian foundation, we have many other privileges and duties that centre in the life of Jesus Christ. There is time to refer to but one more among many, and that one also touches the welfare of the world. Occidental must enlist its student body in 'war against war.' The boom of cannon has but recently ceased to roll in from across the Pacific. The blood stains are still wet upon the soil, and it is high time that in State, certainly in religious institutions, the horror, the destruction, the crime of war should be taught the young. To that end, text-books of history need to be revised. In addition to that, the principles of international arbitration should be taught and upheld. Not only must we stand for a purer national standard at home, but we must help America to bring about a worthier international life abroad. A famous old Massachusetts statute imposes

upon all teachers 'love of country, of humanity, and universal benevolence.' We do well to follow in Massachusetts' train and make Occidental a branch of a great peace and international arbitration society, for 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.'"

... The annual distribution of the Carnegie Hero Fund has taken place. A sailor who rescued six men receives the first prize; a boy who rescued a companion from drowning, the second prize; another boy who rescued his companion from a similar fate, the third; a man who snatched a child from a railway track just as a locomotive dashed by, the fourth, and so on. It is doubtful if any of these heroes had ever heard of the Carnegie prize, and they would have done just the same if there had been no such foundation. Real heroism is always spontaneous. But the Carnegie prize has nevertheless general educative value, and besides will often help needy people, who are even more apt to exhibit quick heroism than the "fat and well-favored."

... The Intercollegiate Peace Conference of the Middle West will meet this year at the University of Cincinnati on May 18 and 19. The Cincinnati Peace Society will cooperate. A part of the program will be an oratorical contest on the subject of peace. Thirty colleges have now joined the Association and have vice-presidents. Mr. Carnegie has given the Association \$1,000 for this year's work, and they have raised as much more. The Secretary, Prof. Elbert Russell, Earham, Ind., has prepared a bibliography of peace literature for the use of the institutions, and all the thirty colleges are to be immediately supplied with the best books on the subject.

To England.

A prayer that she may speak for peace.

BY ALFRED NOYES.

Now is thy foot set on the splendid way;
Hold this hour fast! Though yet the skies be gray,
Lift up thy voice to greet the perfect day.

Speak, England, speak across the trembling sea!

Now is the grandest dawn that ever rose
Touching the clouds to glory; the light grows
White as a star where thy keen helmet glows,
Fronting the morn that makes all nations free.

Speak from thine island throne! Here in thy Gate,
Now, for thy voice alone, the nations wait:
Speak with the heart that made and keeps thee great,
Speak the great word of peace from sea to sea!

The nations wait, scarce knowing what they need:
Cold cunning claims their ears for lust and greed.
The poor and weak, with struggling hands that bleed,
Pray to thee now that thou wilt set them free.

The poor and weak uplift their manacled hands
To thee, our Mother, our Lady and Queen of lands;
Anguished in prayer before thy footstool stands
Peace, with her white wings glimmering o'er the sea,

Others may shrink, whose naked frontiers face
A million foemen of an alien race;
But thou, Imperial, by thy pride of place,
Oh, canst thou falter or fear to set them free?

Thou that hast dared so many a thunder-blast,
Is all thy vaunted empery so soon past?
First of the first, art thou afraid at last
To hold thy hands out first across the sea?

Not for such fears God gave thee thy rich dower,
The sea-wrought sceptre and the imperial power?
Ages have shed their blood for this one hour,
That thou might'st speak and set the whole world free.

Thou, thou alone can'st speak; thou, thou alone,
From the sure citadel of thy rock-bound throne.
Trust thy strong heart! Thine island is thine own,
Armed with the thunder and lightning of the sea.

Fools prate of pride where butchered legions fall;
Peace has one battle prouder than them all
(England, on thee our ringing trumpets call!)
One battle that shall set the whole world free.

Speak, speak and act! The sceptre is in thine hand;
Proclaim the reign of love from land to land;
Then, come the world against thee, thou shalt stand!
Speak, with the world-wide voice of thine own sea!
— *The Spectator.*

Militarism at the Jamestown Exposition.

Protest Against the Diversion of the Jamestown Exposition to the Service of Militarism, by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Dr. E. E. Hale, Cardinal Gibbons, Edwin D. Mead, John Mitchell, Miss Jane Addams, Pres. M. Carey Thomas, William Couper, Prof. James H. Dillard, Joseph Lee, J. Horace McFarland, Frederic Allen Whiting, Prof. C. M. Woodward, Prof. Charles Zueblin, and Other Members of the Exposition's Advisory Board.

The extravagant militarism of the program of the coming Jamestown Exposition, as developed and disclosed during the last few months, is a profound shock to a great body of the American people. In one of the issues of the official organ of the Exposition there is published conspicuously a list of the "attractions" of the coming Exposition. There are thirty-eight items in the list, and eighteen of these are as follows:

Greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen.
Grandest naval rendezvous in history.

International races by submarine warships.

Magnificent pyrotechnic reproduction of war scenes.

Reproduction of the famous battle between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" at the place where that battle was fought.

Great museum of war relics from all nations and all ages.

Greatest gathering of warships in the history of the world.

Prize drills by the finest soldiers of all nations and by picked regiments of United States and State troops.

Races of military airships of different nations.

The largest military parade ground in the world.

Contests of skill between soldiers and sailors of different nations.